

Path tracing, Distributed ray tracing, Stochastic ray tracing, Monte Carlo ray tracing, Photon mapping, Bidirectional ray tracing, . . . OH MY!

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Recursive ray tracing



- Fan-out More computation at deeper in tree
- Deeper segments contribute less to viewed pixel shades

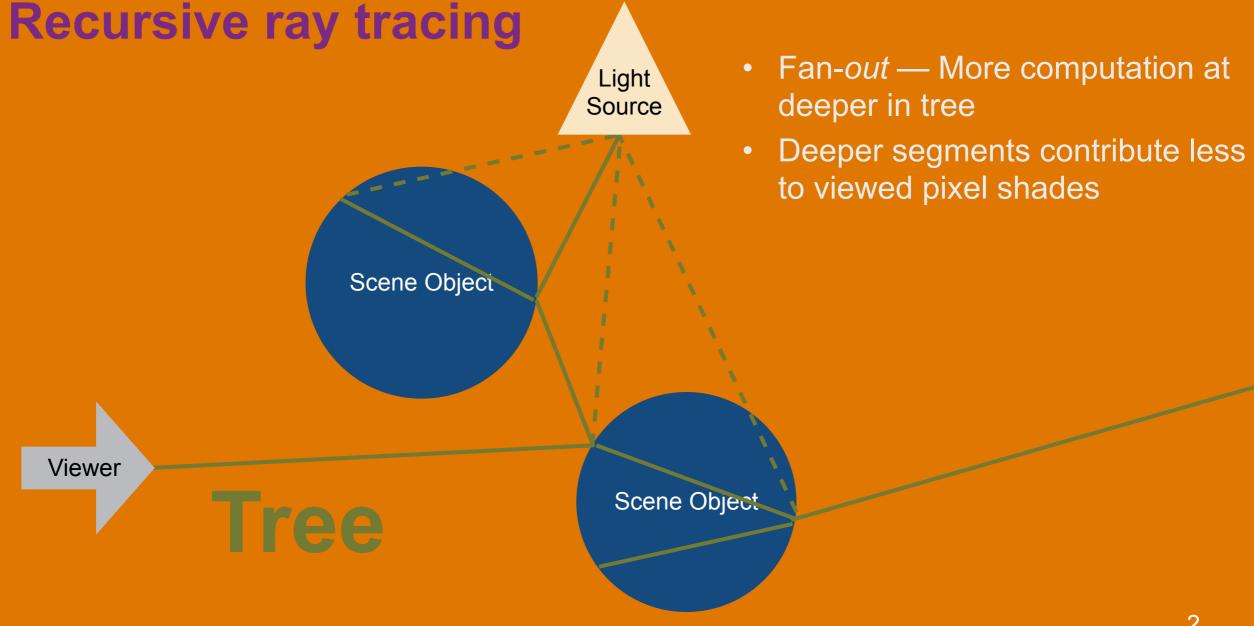


Viewer

Tree











Path tracing



- No fan-out sampling rooted at the viewed pixel level
- Use much more (up to two orders of magnitude) sub-pixel sampling
- Need to be smart about:
 - Weighting samples
 - Picking direction to branch

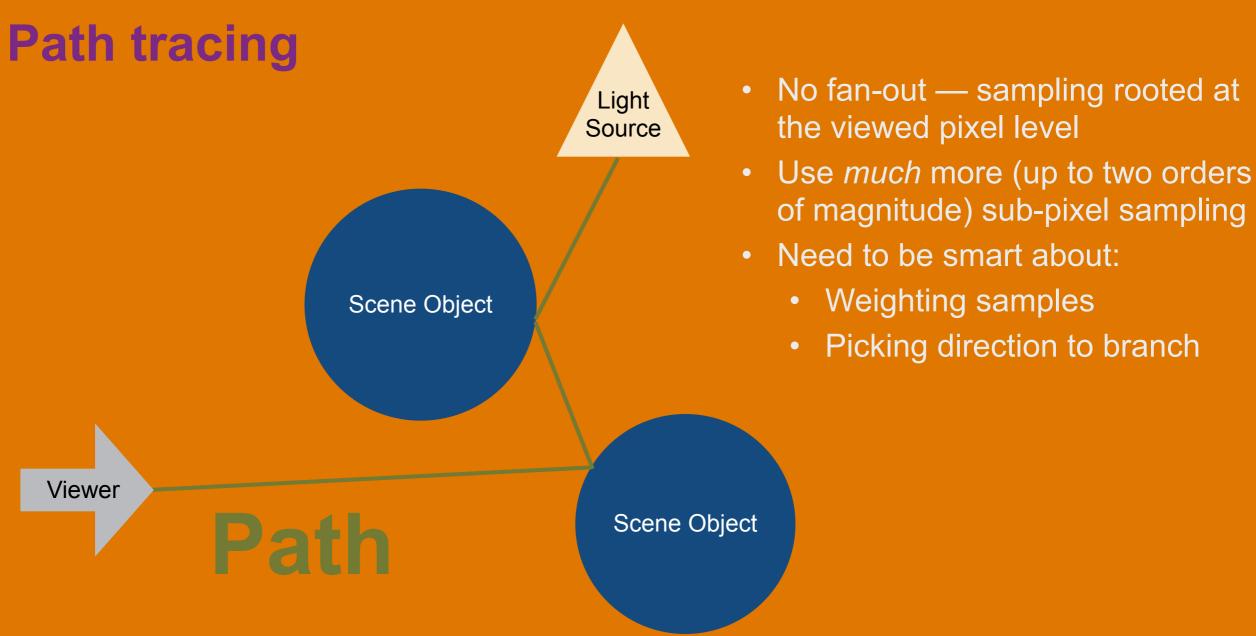




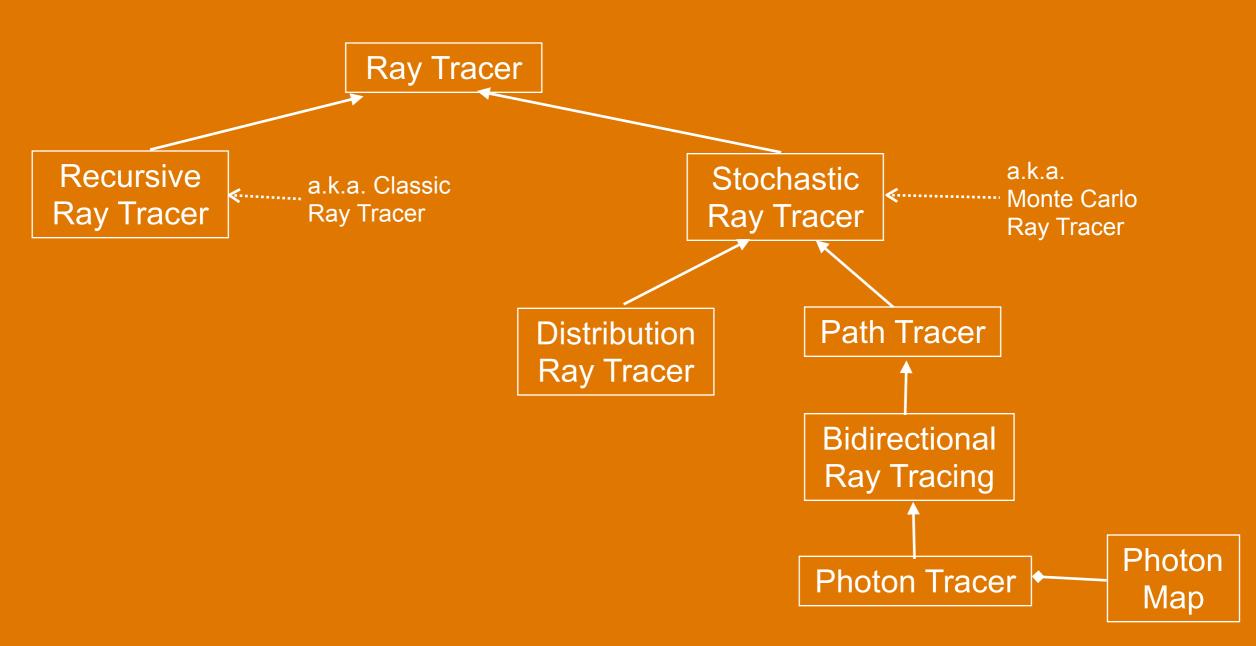
Path



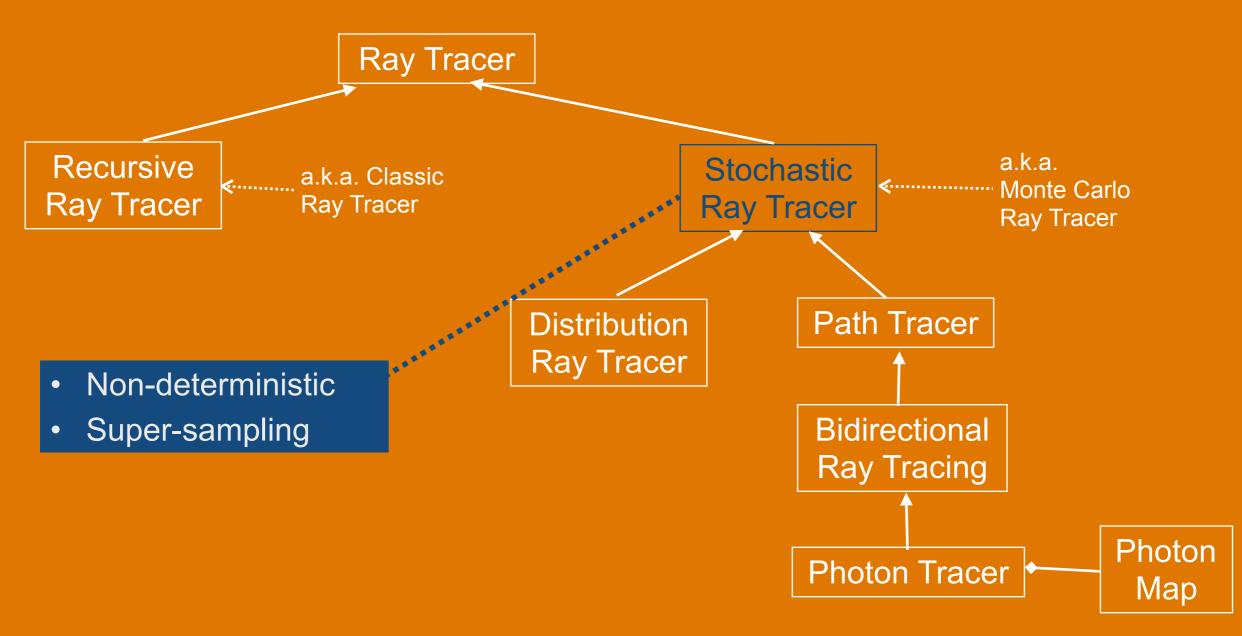




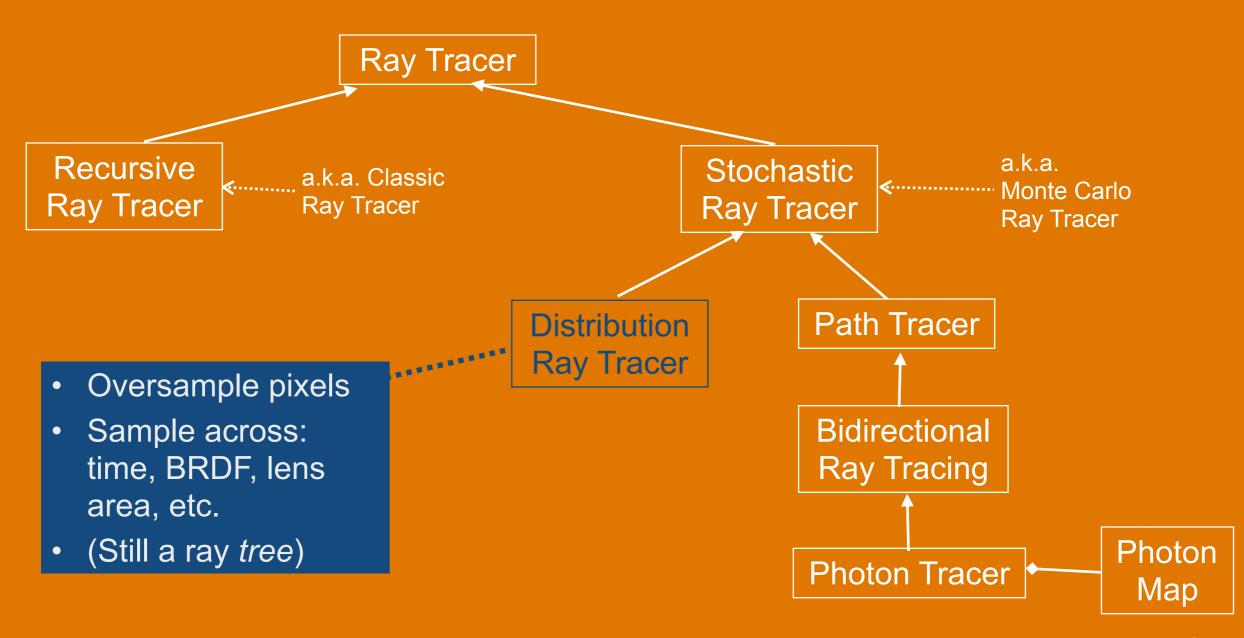




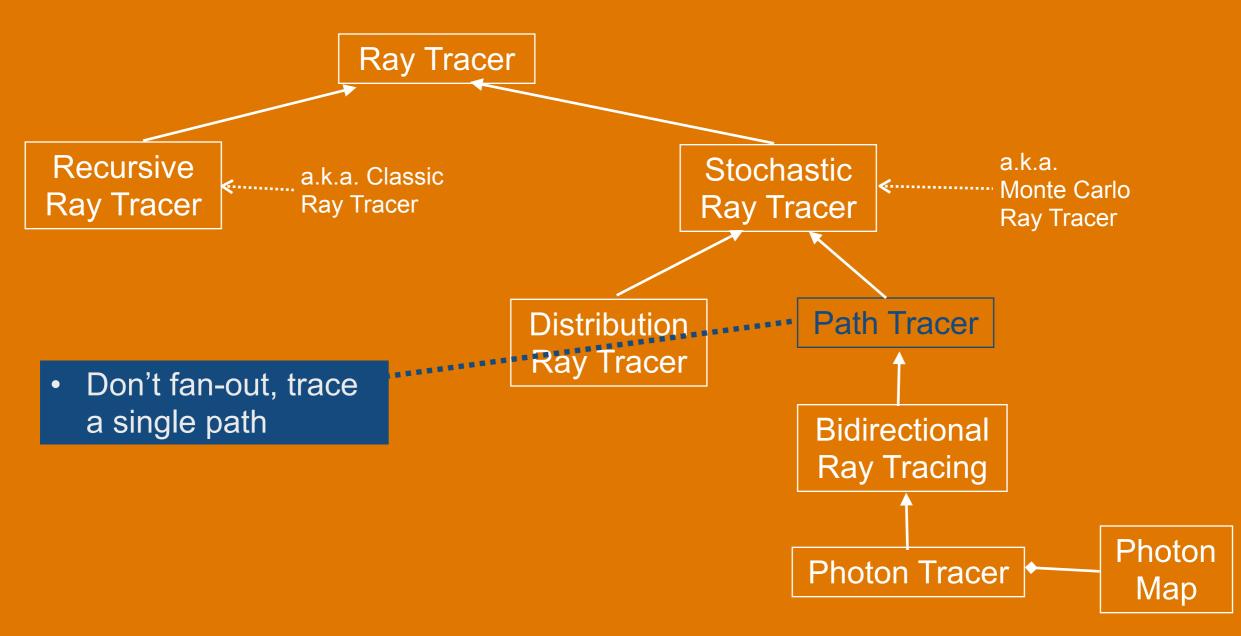




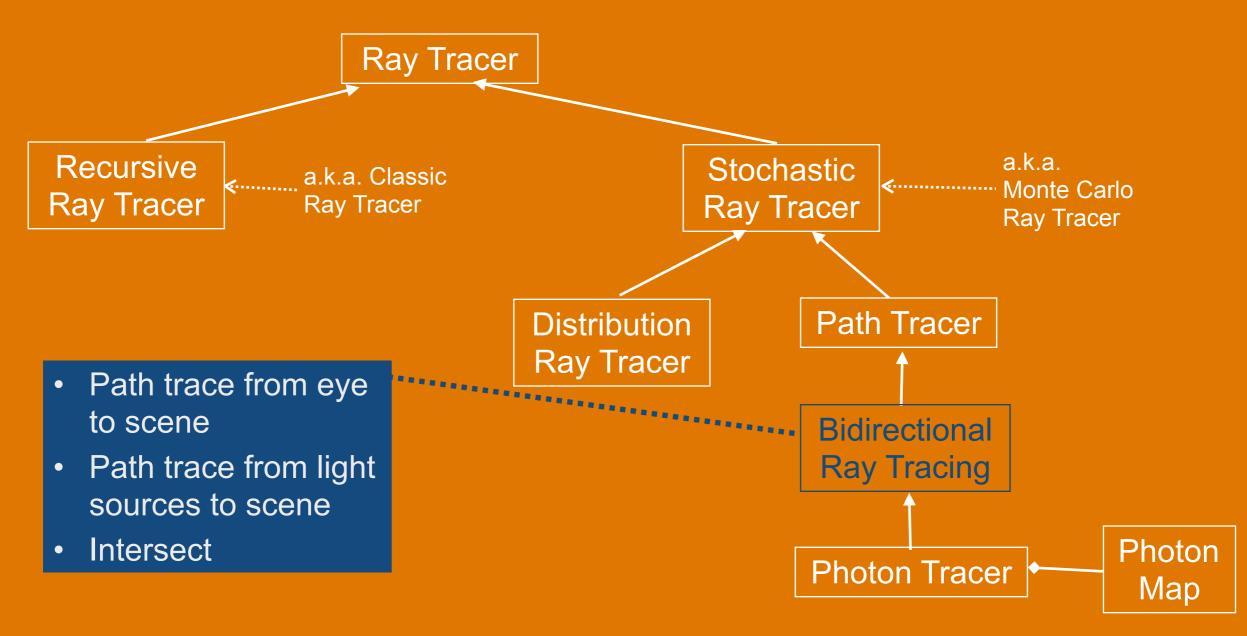




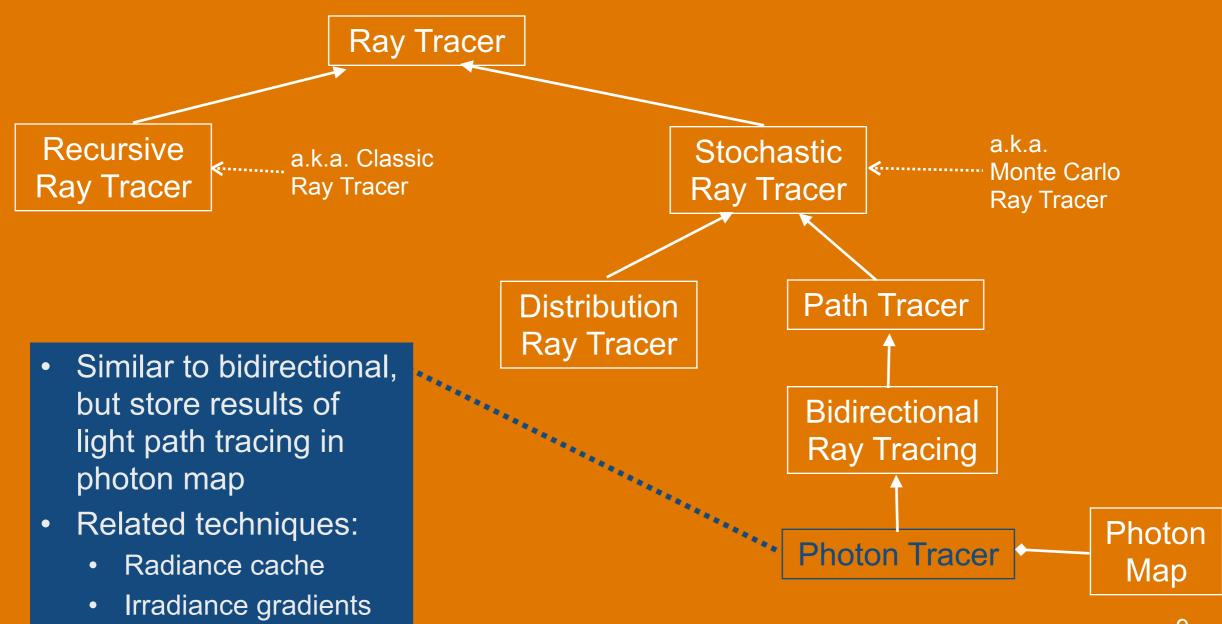














The Crux(es) of Stochastic Ray Tracing

- When picking a stochastic ray, what is the distribution of the rays that works best? It is *not* the uniform distribution across the hemisphere!
 - "Importance sampling"
- When a sample is computed, how much does it weigh in the pixel's total?
- How can one reuse results from earlier rays?





Obligatory "purdy picture"



"With PRMan's hybrid rendering algorithm there are no visibility rays, but ray tracing can be used to compute e.g. reflections, shadows, and ambient occlusion. Thanks to the use of ray differentials and multiresolution texture and tessellation caches, very complex scenes can be ray-traced...."